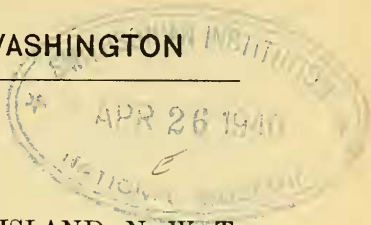


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



SOME BRYOZOA FROM VICTORIA ISLAND, N. W. T.

BY LOUIS W. HUTCHINS.¹

The Bryozoa from the arctic north of Canada and west of Hudson Bay have been recorded only once. Those collected by the Southern Party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition were described by Osburn in 1923. Through the kindness of Dr. Charles Schuchert and Dr. Carl O. Dunbar of the Peabody Museum of Yale University I have been permitted to examine a small collection made during the summer of 1939 in the waters of Victoria Island by Mr. Preston E. Cloud, to whom my best thanks are also due. For assistance in making some of the determinations I am much indebted to Dr. Raymond C. Osburn of the Ohio State University.

The collection represents three stations: (1) Read Island, in Simpson Bay, Dolphin and Union Strait, at the southwest corner of Victoria Island, July 29; (2) Ulusaktuk, on the north shore of Prince Albert Sound, just north of Holman Island, July 31; and (3) on the north shore of Prince Albert Sound, 10 miles east of Holman Island, August 10. At the first two points, *Fucus* was collected on the shore, while at the third Bryozoa were found on *Laminaria* brought up from 20 feet on an anchor. The surface temperature of the water at the last two stations was 41° F. (5° C.).

The collection is small in number of species, but of interest from the numbers of those occurring in it. The range of one species, furthermore, has been increased.

Order CYCLOSTOMATA Busk, 1852.

Family Lichenoporidae Smitt, 1866.

Genus *Lichenopora* Defrance, 1823.

Lichenopora verrucaria (Fabricius), 1870. (Cf. Osburn, 1923, p. 5; 1933, p. 17, Pl. I, fig. 8.) Specimens are present from all three stations, being particularly abundant at station 3. Many of the colonies are young, with visible ancestrulae. It is previously recorded as abundant in this region.

¹ Contribution from the Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University.

APR 25 1940

Family Diaperoeciidae Canu, 1918.

Genus *Diplosolen* Canu, 1918.

Diplosolen obelium (Johnston), 1838. (Cf. Osburn, 1923, p. 5; 1933, p. 14, Pl. I, fig. 7.) This species, placed by many earlier authors in the genus *Diastopora* of Lamouroux, has not previously been taken west of King George Sound, Hudson Strait. Two specimens from there are mentioned by Osburn (1923) as having been taken by the *Diana* Expedition. In the present collection it is common from station 2, and there is a single specimen each from 1 and 3. Almost all the specimens have ovicells.

Order CHEILOSTOMATA Busk, 1852.

Suborder ANASCA Levinsen, 1909.

Division II, Malacostega Levinsen, 1909.

Family Alderinidae Canu and Bassler, 1927.

Genus *Callopora* Gray, 1848.

Callopora lineata (Linneus), 1766-1768. (Cf. Osburn, 1923, p. 7; 1933, p. 22; Hincks, 1880, p. 143, Pl. 19, figs. 3-6.) The species is common from stations 1 and 2. Many of the colonies are quite large, up to half an inch across. A single specimen was previously known from this region.

Genus *Tegella* Levinsen, 1909.

Tegella unicornis (Fleming), 1828. (Cf. Osburn, 1923, p. 8; 1933, p. 24; Hincks, 1880, p. 154, Pl. 20, fig. 4.) Like the previous species, this species was formerly known from this region on the basis of a single colony. It is common from all three stations, though somewhat less so from station 3. The variety *armifera* Hincks, 1880, though well represented in the Canadian Arctic Expedition material, does not seem to occur in this collection.

Division V, Cellularina Smitt, 1867.

Family Scrupocellariidae Levinsen, 1909.

Genus *Menipea* Lamouroux, 1816.

Menipea sp. A single fragment of a representative of this genus was found in the material from station 3. It consists of an ancestrula and part of the first internode, the distal end of which shows clearly immature zoecia. The specimen is too damaged for specific determination.

Suborder ASCOPHORA Levinsen, 1909.

Family Hippothoidae Levinsen, 1909.

Genus *Hippothoa* Lamouroux, 1812.

Hippothoa hyalina (Linneus), 1766-1768. (Cf. Osburn, 1923, p. 9; 1933, p. 33, Pl. 9, figs. 1-3.) Specimens are abundant from stations 1 and 3, and common at 2. It is estimated that the collection contains well over 250 specimens of this species, representing all stages in the growth of the colony. Two colonies were previously known from this locality, and Osburn (1923) also records specimens from northern Alaska and Hudson Bay.

Genus *Harmeria* Norman, 1903.

Harmeria scutulata (Busk), 1855. (Cf. Osburn, 1923, p. 9; Smitt, 1868, p. 25, p. 165, Pl. 27, figs. 160, 161.) The species is abundant from all three stations. The colonies are mostly quite small, agreeing in this respect with the six specimens reported by Osburn, and taken August 1, 1915. A few large colonies show the highly characteristic diminutive peripheral zooecia. It may be worthy of note that in these colonies there seems to be a rather sharp division between the large, central zooecia, and the small, marginal ones, rather than the progressive and gradual diminution suggested by Busk in his original description.

REFERENCES.

- HINCKS, T., 1880. British Marine Polyzoa. 2 vols. London.
OSBURN, R. C., 1923. Bryozoa. Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918, volume VIII, part D. Ottawa.
—— — 1933. Bryozoa of the Mount Desert Region. Biological Survey of the Mount Desert Region. Publ. by Wistar Inst. Anat. and Biol., Philadelphia.
SMITT, F. A., 1868. Kritisk förteckning öfver Skandinauiens Hafs-Bryozoer, IV. Öfversigt af K. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar, Stockholm (1867). Bihang, pp. 1-230, Taf. XXIV-XXVIII.